

U.S.-Pershings should not block pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said on Tuesday it believes the Soviet Union will refrain from making West German Pershing missiles an obstacle to a superpower agreement eliminating intermediate-range nuclear weapons. "Although the Soviets continue to demand publicly inclusion of the 72 German rockets in Geneva negotiations, we do not think (the issue) will stand in the way of an arms control agreement," presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater told reporters. Fitzwater said the American stand is that the Pershings are not part of the Geneva talks is "clearly an issue they (Soviets) understand. They know our position on the Pershing IAs very well. There is no ambiguity in terms of their understanding where we stand." Fitzwater said verification of nuclear disarmament cuts is viewed here as the major unsettled issue in the arms negotiations. He said it would probably be discussed during Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's talks here Sept. 15-17 with Secretary of State George Shultz. Mr. Shevardnadze will probably meet President Ronald Reagan Sept. 15 or 16 but the time has not yet been fixed; Fitzwater said.

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King sends good wishes to Bulgaria and North Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of Bulgaria's Independence Day. In the cable the King wished the Bulgarian people further progress and prosperity. The King also sent a cable of good wishes to North Korean President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of North Korea's National Day. He wished the president continued health and happiness and further progress and prosperity for his country.

Israel to expel Arab

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli army has ordered the expulsion from the occupied West Bank of a Palestinian accused of organizing anti-Israeli protests, military officials said on Tuesday. Abdul Nasser Mohammad Abdul Aziz, 31, of Jenin, would be the fifth Palestinian expelled this year. He was accused of working for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) group. Mr. Abdul Aziz can appeal to a military tribunal and Israel's supreme court.

Assad receives Reagan's message

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad conferred Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton who handed him a letter from President Ronald Reagan on bilateral relations and other "issues of common interest." The Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said. The official agency did not elaborate. But Washington has been making efforts to improve its relations with Damascus after a diplomatic rift a year ago over Western allegations Syria supported "international terrorism." The United States has been seeking Syrian help to free eight Americans held hostage by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon.

5 sentenced to death in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's economic security court has sentenced five people to death for corruption, officials said on Tuesday. The court convicted 65 state officials, businessmen and money dealers on Sunday on charges of corruption, embezzlement, forging official documents and smuggling, they said.

Shevardnadze to visit S. America

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in late September and early October, diplomats of the three countries said on Tuesday. They said the South American tour, the first by a Soviet foreign minister, would allow top-level dialogue on bilateral and multilateral issues.

Separated twins critical but stable

BALTIMORE (AP) — Infant Siamese twins, separated in a 22-hour operation over the weekend, were reported in critical but stable condition Tuesday in a drug-induced unconscious state. Patrick and Benjamin Binder are expected to be kept unconscious for up to a week as their bodies begin a long healing process.

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Arab team arrives in Moscow amid Soviet calls on Iran to accept 598

Shevardnadze tells Larijani of urgent need to end conflict on basis of U.N. resolution

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer
with agency dispatches

MOSCOW — An Arab League delegation begins talks with senior Soviet officials on Wednesday on efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war amid fresh signs that Moscow is also keen on finding an end to the seven-year-old conflict in the Gulf.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, head of the Arab delegation, arrived here Monday evening from Amman after an overnight visit to Jordan during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz was expected to fly in late Tuesday. The other members of the delegation are North Yemen Foreign Minister Abdur Karim Al Iryani and Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Al Tayeb Al Shabani.

The delegation is scheduled to hold talks with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Andrei Shevardnadze on Wednesday.

also does so. Iran has not yet given a clear response to the ceasefire demand.

Gerasimov said Tuesday that Moscow believed that much would depend on a visit this week to Iran and Iraq by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The U.S., permanent member of the Security Council with the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France, has held out the possibility of a second resolution calling for mandatory sanctions, including an arms embargo, on the party that refuses to abide by Resolution 598. Washington gave Tehran until last Friday to accept the resolution but said later it was waiting for the outcome of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit to the warring capitals before proceeding further.

The Soviet Union has indicated its opposition to an arms embargo as proposed by the U.S. saying that Iran should be given a clear chance to accept or reject Resolution 598.

Mr. Larijani, who arrived Monday, met Premier Ryzhkov

(Continued on page 3)

Libyan minister leaves Iraq after talks with president

BAGHDAD (AP) — Libya's Foreign Minister Jadallah Azouz Al Talhi left Tuesday after talks with President Saddam Hussein that indicated a two-year old strain between the two states was easing.

Baghdad Radio said they discussed "bilateral relations, Arab issues and requirements of solidarity between Arab states."

Arab diplomats noted that Mr. Talhi's audience with President Hussein indicated his visit marked an improvement of Iraqi-Libyan relations.

Mr. Talhi was the first ranking Libyan to visit Baghdad since Iraq broke off relations with Tripoli in 1985 after Muammar Qaddafi forged a "strategic alliance" with Iran.

It said fighting erupted when Hizbollah fighters stormed the house of a local Amal official in the market town, about 55 kilometres south of Beirut.

Security sources told Reuters the Nabatiyeh incident was one sign of mounting tension between moderate and radical Shi'ites. It came eight days after Amal leader Nahib Berri launched a scathing verbal assault on the militants' policies at a rally in the southern port town of Tyre.

Mr. Talhi, who arrived Sunday night, also conferred Monday with Tareq Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Iraq had accused Libya in the past of supplying Iran with long-range surface-to-surface missiles used to bombard

Baghdad.

During last month's Arab League foreign ministers' conference in Tunis, Libya refused to join other Arab states who called for severing diplomatic relations with Iran over its refusal to agree to a July 20 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire.

An Arab diplomat in Baghdad said Libya now appeared to be anxious to heal rifts with Iraq and other Arab countries in the Gulf region because of its war against Chad and Tripoli's growing isolation.

"If the war with Chad continues, with Libya losing more territory and moral standing, then Qaddafi will not be able to ask for Arab support while he's backing Iran in its war against Iraq," the diplomat said.

Mr. Talhi was quoted as saying in Kuwait last week that the "perils threatening the Arab land should be repulsed."

His visit to Baghdad came as Iran and Iraq appeared to be observing an unofficial ceasefire in advance of a peace mission by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar later this week.

The U.N. chief will visit Tehran and Baghdad in an effort to get both countries to accept the Security Council resolution.

Libya seen tilting away from Iran, page 2

France seeks to avoid conflict with Libya

PARIS (R) — France, linked with an unruly ally in Chad President Hissene Habre, is finding it increasingly hard to defend the central African state without clashing with Libyan leader Colou Muammar Qaddafi.

French troops on Monday shot down a Libyan Tupolev-22 bomber over N'Djamena after Tripoli launched a raid on the Chad capital.

The plane was the first brought down in anger by the French military since World War II, according to Defence Ministry officials.

Three crewmen died when the Soviet-built plane was hit by a single U.S.-made Hawk missile fired by France's 1,200-man air defence force in Chad.

Commentators say the attack has left France's policy of keeping a low-profile in Chad in tatters by highlighting its support for Mr. Habre at a time when he is fighting a border war with Libya.

Libya responded to the loss of the bomber by saying France was now in "direct confrontation" with Tripoli and warned of dangerous consequences.

France regrets that the dispute between Libya and Chad is heading for military escalation," Defence Minister Andre Giraud said on Monday after talks on the fighting with President Francois Mitterrand. "We hope this will not continue."

Behind his statement lies a growing exasperation with Mr. Habre, who has attacked Col. Qaddafi head-on despite advice from Paris to stop his anti-Libyan crusade, officials say.

Not only has Mr. Habre ignored French pleas to stay out of the disputed Aouzou border strip, on Saturday he struck deep inside Libyan territory to knock out the Maatam as-Sarra air base.

"Habre is not an easy man to have as an ally," the national daily Le Monde commented.

Mr. Habre's forces drove Libyan troops out of northern Chad with French approval earlier this year.

(Continued on page 3)



CROWN PRINCE HOSTS LUNCH: His Majest King Hussein attends a luncheon on Tuesday hosted by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz. (See story on page 3).

Iraqis end informal truce in Gulf and attack 2 tankers near Kharg

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq broke a four-day lull in attacks on Gulf shipping with an air strike on Tuesday on two "large naval targets" its term to define oil tankers or merchant ships.

A military spokesman said the aircraft attacked the vessels at the tanker waiting area east of Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island at 9 p.m. (1700 GMT) and returned safely to base after scoring an "accurate and effective hit."

The Iraqi attack put an end to expectations by diplomats in Baghdad that Iraq would hold off its raids on Iranian oil routes and shipping in the Gulf during a visit later this week by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as part of his efforts to end the conflict.

There was no immediate independent confirmation on Tuesday that any ship had been hit around Kharg, Iran's main oil terminal in the northern end of the waterway.

The wording of the Iraqi communiqué differed from earlier announcements of air strikes against Iranian tankers and oil installations in the Gulf.

It made no mention of the usual justification for air attacks.

The latest attacks raised to 25 the number of ships reported hit by Iran or Iraq since Aug. 29, when the Iraqis shattered a six-week lull on shipping raids during the Gulf war.

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Rifai, Dajani confer with Prince Nayef

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office Tuesday with Saudi Arabian Minister of Interior Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz. The meeting, which was attended by Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani, focused on cooperation in the field of security and means for bolstering inter-Arab cooperation in other areas and reviewed current developments in the Arab arena.

Also attending the meeting were Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Khalil and Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Al Fahd Al Issa, as well as

the commander of the Badia and border police force.

Earlier, Prince Nayef and Mr. Dajani opened talks at the Ministry of Interior, during which they reviewed a number of questions of concern to Jordan and Saudi Arabia and bilateral cooperation in security affairs.

Prince Nayef, who arrived in Amman on Monday for a three-day visit, was received by His Majesty King Hussein at Al Nadwa Palace that evening. The King discussed with Prince Nayef the latest developments in the Gulf and the current situation in the Arab World.

Parking fines to increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) will begin charging JD 25, instead of JD 15, for releasing vehicles impounded for parking in no-parking zones, a PSD statement said here Tuesday.

The statement noted that a police truck and crane are used to haul an illegally-parked vehicle, and JD 15 is exacted from the car

owner before he or she is allowed to remove the vehicle from impoundment.

The statement said that JD 25 fine will be imposed as of next Tuesday, Sept. 15, and warned all motorists against parking their cars in no-parking areas, so that the flow of traffic is not obstructed.

Director says VTC will train 30,000 more

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) plans to offer vocational training to 30,000 young men and women at its centres, and will continue its apprenticeship programme, offering training to workers in various industrial fields, VTC Director Mumtaz Al Masri said in an address here Tuesday.

Mr. Masri said that, during the Kingdom's previous five-year plan, VTC offered training to a total of 18,000 young apprentices in different fields. He was addressing a ceremony for the graduation of 266 apprentices held at the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce, during which he distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates.

The VTC, he said, carries out plans that can be most beneficial to the country's economic and social development. In addition,

the trained graduates contribute to the development of other Arab states, thus encouraging integration among Arab countries, the VTC director noted.

Mr. Masri, who deputised for Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan at the graduation ceremony, said that, "the present situation in the Jordanian labour market, as well as the current developments in the labour markets of other Arab countries, call on us to give further attention to the question of manpower training."

Another speaker was Mr. Mohammad Mamoun, director of the VTC's centre at Al Hashmiyeh, which the trainees attended. He said that the graduates have been provided with sufficient training to play very useful roles in their local community.

Health minister opens medical conference

By Nermene Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday opened the first Afro-Arab Gastroenterology and Liver Congress at the Royal Cultural Centre, saying that the ministry was carrying out a systematic review of its achievements, in terms of quantity as well as quality, to ensure better planning for and proper development of health services in the capital, in the Kingdom's various governorates, and even in remote areas.

Dr. Hamzeh, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, said the establishment at the ministry of the Medical Education Department to supervise doctors' training programmes was a part of this plan.

He said that similar steps towards the advancement of health services have been taken by the Royal Medical Services and the University of Jordan's special higher education system. The minister told the participants in the conference, which will last four days, that the doors have been left open for doctors to update their knowledge in any field of medicine, in order to stay abreast of the fast-changing developments in the field today.

He added that the Jordan Medical Council, which formerly had been limited to carrying out tests of newly-graduated doctors, has now been transformed into "an active cell of action and work through setting up extensive reactivation courses for examination applicants." Very soon, the minister said, the council will expand its scope to include similar short courses outside the capital, in the Kingdom's various governorates, and even in remote areas.

Dr. Hamzeh told the conference that the ministry was working diligently with the help of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to fight diseases in Jordan. He said, "the recent effort against meningitis is a simple example of that," and that the ministry was "working quietly but continuously against the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and is watching the environment by supervising tap water."

Dr. Hamzeh referred to His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the National Conference on Education on Sunday, describing it as "a guide for the nation and

all its institutions, for today, tomorrow, and many years to come."

"It opens the eyes of citizens to the bitter and sweet realities that we live, and offers us all the conclusion of an experience witnessed by this country over the past quarter of a century," the minister said of the King's speech. "It had alerted every official to his duty within the framework of cooperation, coordination, research, planning, and the courageous vision for the future," he added.

Dr. Hamzeh also touched on the problem of the high rate of population growth, urging for public cooperation in birth control and spacing so that "every new baby is not another heavy burden on the family and the society." He said that primary health care was essential for such planning, pointing out that, "such a high birth rate as Jordan's only exists in countries that do not have such a high level of awareness and advancement."

Dr. Mustafa Shunaq, a member of the executive committee of the congress, had earlier delivered a speech in which he thanked

the Crown Prince for his patronage of the conference.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha, chairman of the executive committee and vice president of the Arab-African Society for Gastroenterology and Endoscopy (AASGE), speaking on behalf of the participating doctors, expressed gratitude for Prince Hassan's patronage of the first such conference.

He then directed his speech to the doctors from the Arab and African worlds and thanked them for their participation, which had ensured the success of the first congress. He said that he hoped that all would benefit from "talking about and sharing experiences."

Dr. Ahmad Alterani, vice president of the Jordan Medical Association, then addressed the participants and expressed his pleasure at Jordan's hosting of the first congress, as well as stating the hope that the next congress would be held in Jerusalem.

He concluded by recounting the plight of "our brothers in the occupied territories of our home, Palestine," and the general condition of hospitals and medical services there.

Dr. Mustafa Shunaq, a member of the executive committee of

Unity rally affirms support for Iraq

By Nermene Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A one-day rally for solidarity with Iraq was held on Tuesday at the Palace of Culture, in which speakers reaffirmed Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran.

The rally was organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development on the occasion of the "Day for Arab Solidarity with Iraq" and several speakers representing different Jordanian institutions, professional unions, and associations expressed their views.

Strong messages of support for His Majesty King Hussein's policy towards the Gulf war in support of Iraq prevailed in all of the speeches delivered.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan said in his speech that Iraq was struggling "to defend not only their land, water and sky, but also Arab unity and existence."

Mr. Haj Hassan reviewed Jordan's continuous efforts to gather all its capabilities towards establishing a united Arab front, which would be able to fight all outside forces and preserve the honour of the Arab Nation.

He added that Jordan is supporting Iraq, as well as the steadfastness of Arabs living under Israeli occupation. He said Jordan has always supported Arab causes "whether it was in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, South Lebanon, or any other Arab nation."

Out of that conviction, Jordan has, since the beginning, supported Iraq's struggle against Iran.

Mr. Haj Hassan reiterated King Hussein's warning to the Arab Nation and the international community that the Gulf war does not affect only the region but also threatens international security. "The escalation of the Iranian aggression and its encroachment on Iraq's borders and Arab Gulf waters, and even on holy Mecca, emphasises the greediness and grudge of Tehran's rulers aiming at threatening the pan-Arab entity."

Among other speakers were: Ms. Salwa Said, an accomplished poet who read two poems in support of Iraq and Arab unity; and Haifa Al Bashir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women, who praised Iraqi women and affirmed Arab women's support of Iraqi women.

Mayor announces delay in interchange construction

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Work on two major road intersections in Amman will be completed by mid-1988, instead of this December, Mayor of Greater Amman Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh announced on Tuesday.

The construction of two interchanges near the Sports City Junction and at the Ministry of Interior, which began in October 1985, was due to be completed this October and December, respectively.

According to Mr. Rawabdeh, the delay in the completion of work is due to "critical financial problems" faced by the contractors, the Utam Singh Dugal Company of India. He said the contractor was trying to overcome these financial problems through some legal procedures, in order to avoid allowing the Greater Amman Council (GAC)

to shoulder any extra financial burdens.

Mr. Rawabdeh told the 50-member Greater Amman Council meeting on Tuesday that "intense and decisive working sessions and discussions" were being held between the Greater Amman Municipality and the Indian contracting company to reach resolutions to minimise the delay in the construction.

Warning over ice cream

In an important addition, Mr. Rawabdeh told the meeting that a report prepared by the municipality's Laboratory Department has shown that local fresh milk reaching ice cream factories here was unusable since it did not comply with Jordanian product specifications. He said that the milk was full of microbes, because the methods of milking and the conditions of transportation were unacceptable.

Under the December 1985 financial contract for the purchase of the 16 trainer aircraft was signed between Jordan and Spain on Dec. 24, 1985. Payment for the package is spread over seven years.

Delivery of the two Spanish

planes, which was due to take place in late 1986 or early 1987, was delayed until September, after Jordan ordered the Spanish manufacturer "to carry out some technical modifications on the planes," said a senior CASA official. The CASA official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, described the modifications as, "allowing the planes to carry out both offensive and defensive operations."

Military analysts commented that the highly-advanced technical features incorporated into the company's C-101 model has led to a reduction of weight, a cut in the cost, and easy maintenance.

Under the December 1985

financial contract, 20 per cent of the \$90 million package will be financed by a soft loan from the Spanish government. The \$19 million Madrid loan is payable over 20 years, with a five-year grace period and a 5.5 per cent interest rate. Jordan will pay \$9 million, and the balance of \$63 million was secured by a group of Spanish banks in the form of an export credit.

The credit line has been arranged and fully underwritten by a group of Spanish commercial banks: Bank of London and South America (BOLSA), Lloyds Bank International's Spanish operator, and Banco De Santander. It is backed by two main Spanish export agencies: one of them is providing the cover, and the other the interest rate subsidy.

The \$90 million deal is the second package Jordan has arranged with CASA since 1980.

The signing ceremony was held

Two Spanish-made aircraft delivered

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan on Tuesday took delivery of two out of 16 C-101 military trainer aircraft ordered two years ago from Spain's state-owned Construcciones Aeronauticas (CASA) company, foreign diplomats told

Tuesday. The two C-101 single-engine jets touched down at Jordan's Mafrag military airbase Tuesday afternoon amid an official celebration attended by senior Royal Jordanian Airforce officials, CASA representatives, and some members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

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USAID grants JD 100,000 to assist voluntary groups

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on Tuesday signed a grant agreement in the amount of JD 100,000 to provide support for the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) programme in Jordan.

This grant will assist GUVS to provide financial and other assistance to small-scale projects (not exceeding JD 3,000 in total) of voluntary organisations and other civic groups which are not members of the union.

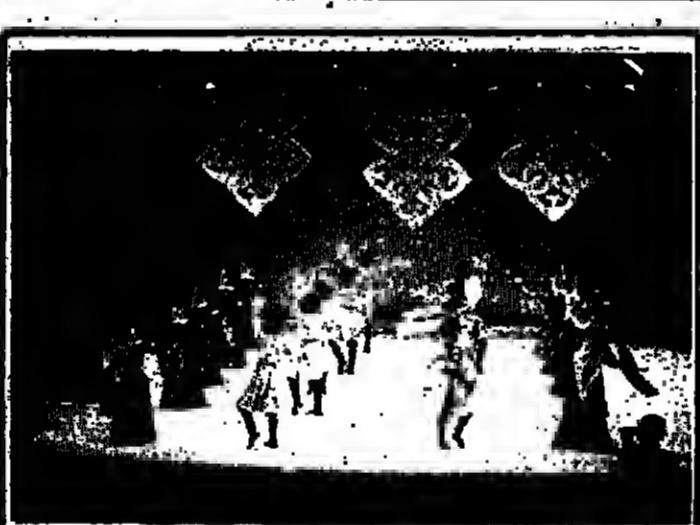
The signing ceremony was held

at the USAID offices. GUVS President Dr. Abdulla Khath signed on behalf of his organisation, while Mr. Lewis Reade, director of USAID in Jordan signed for his side.

The ceremony was attended by a number of officials from GUVS and USAID.

This is the first agreement of its nature and is expected to help GUVS extend its assistance to a larger number of indigenous voluntary organisations and communities.

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The Al Djil folklore troupe performs traditional Circassian dances. While understated and mobile, elegantly enhances the dancing, as do the stunning costumes made by Janset Dikakan and Wafa Hajarat.

In addition to the excellent dancing, particularly by Mr. Dikakan himself, a great deal of thought and work has gone into the production. The set, made up of traditional Circassian motifs designed by Basem Zuoqua,

dresses for the soloists. Finally, sophisticated lighting achieves excellent atmospheric effects.

Tonight, Wed., Sept. 9, is the last night the troupe will be performing at the Royal Cultural Centre. The Al Djil Folklore Troupe can, however, be seen again on Sept. 17 and 18 in the main auditorium at the Amman Baccalaureate School.

While the boys change the colour of their traditional costumes no less than six times, the girls undergo four major costume changes, with many individual

movement that sponsors factions believed to be holding Western hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Brumer told a separate press conference that he and Mr. Arafat had agreed that the upcoming U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting would play a "decisive role" in whether a Middle East peace conference will be convened.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze are scheduled to meet Sept. 15-17 in Washington.

In his wide-ranging press conference that "if all parties are to be invited the Palestinian party should be invited and it should be represented by the PLO."

If there is a problem here, I suggest a solution. That is that the Arab parties should be in one common delegation," he said.

He said the PLO had first approved this idea at the 1977 Middle East conference in Switzerland. "We cannot go back on our position," he said.

Mr. Brumer spoke to reporters after meeting with the Swiss Foreign Ministry's number two official, Edouard Brummer. Mr. Arafat characterised the meeting as "very, very positive, constructive and useful." He said they discussed Switzerland's offer to

MABROUK

Jean-Pierre Fontaine from Canada and Lalla Elias Salameh from Lebanon were engaged at a ceremony held in Jordan Tuesday evening. Jean-Pierre works as an aerodynamic mechanic in Montreal, Canada. The engagement ceremony was held at the Gateway Hotel in the presence of parents and relatives.



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All eyes on U.N. mission

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's mission of peace to the warring countries in the Arab Gulf appears to have a good start. Once he had secured authorisation from the U.N. Security Council to make the trip to Tehran, with a view towards securing Iran's unqualified acceptance of Resolution 598, Baghdad reciprocated quickly by extending an invitation to the secretary-general to visit Iraq, as well, in a bid to put an effective end to the Gulf conflict and as a gesture of good faith and willingness to cooperate with the U.N. system to the utmost to achieve that goal. Before Iraq announced attacking two Iran-related vessels near the Kharg Island oil terminal on Tuesday, there appeared to be a lull in Iran-Iraq fighting on all fronts. The whole world, however, remains to be held in suspense pending the conclusion of the visit to the Gulf by Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Two possible scenarios can emanate from the secretary-general's trip to the Gulf region; first, the Iranians may continue to accede the ceasefire resolution of July 20 their conditional support, by raising issues that go beyond the purview of the said resolution or by calling for amendments thereto in order to satisfy their absolute demands. In this case, we expect the U.N. leader to report to the Iranian policymakers that he has no mandate whatsoever to bargain with them with a view to affect changes in the wordings or substance of the resolution which enjoyed unprecedented, unanimous support from all the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Should this be the outcome of Mr. De Cuellar's visit in Tehran, we have the right to expect the Security Council to adopt the originally-envisioned follow-up resolution demanding the imposition of sanctions on Iran till it heeds the international decision.

The second probable scenario could be a ploy by Iranian officials to declare their verbal and superficial acceptance of the ceasefire resolution to the secretary-general, with the hope of gaining a respite and breathing time, in a bid to soften international isolation and thwart the application of sanctions against their country. We are inclined to believe that Iran now, as ever, is simply playing for time, and that its original, sinister designs on the countries of the Gulf and beyond remain. We stand to be corrected on this proposition, and only Iranian policymakers can, by deed before word, succeed in convincing us and the world at large that there is now a genuine transformation in their perspective and objectives. Otherwise, the superficial hull that the Gulf region is now enjoying could be merely the armistice before the storm. The onus of the responsibility to guard against such eventualities obviously falls on the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, especially the superpowers, which are cultivating relations with Tehran behind "closed doors." No one would dare suggest that Iran is not a giant strategic prize. Yet no one should overlook the other fact that the Arab countries in the Gulf region are even more important strategically, than Iran, and that no power, small or super, should ever contemplate taking them for granted. During the coming few weeks, many interesting developments should unfold in the Gulf region. We in the Arab World shall wait and observe scrupulously and wisely, and then make the appropriate decisions.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Historical speech

KING Hussein's speech to the national conference on education served as a very important document designed to guide educators towards introducing a real change in the quality of education in the Kingdom. One can only look with pride to the numerous schools, colleges and universities in the country and also the great number of people acquiring education in the school and the university level. But one has to admit that over the past years we have been trying to provide knowledge and education to the young generations without giving proper thinking to the fate of the school graduates after finishing secondary education. We have to know that once they leave their schools these multitudes of young men and women should be helped to serve their country and contribute to the development of their society; and not to become a mere burden on their countrymen and their families and society. King Hussein in his address strove to direct our educational system in a manner that can help the graduates to become official tools in the process of constructing and developing the country. The King warned against delaying proper action that would obstruct graduates from participating in useful work to serve their nation. He directed educators to impart to the young generation sufficient knowledge that can cope with the scientific and technological advances of other nations. He warned that any delay in coping with development in the world around us will leave us impotent, backward and lagging behind other nations.

Al Dustour: Human development is the key

In an address to the first national conference on administrative development in Jordan King Hussein proved quite aware of the loopholes and the obstacles that continued to impede economic, educational and social development in the Kingdom. Jordan over the past years has been striving to lay the infrastructure for hospitals, road, water networks, electricity, ports, schools and universities and sports centres. These projects displayed the country as one with sound planning for the future generations. But all these years we have been striving to acquire the basic services and to stress more on quantity in our dealing with different issues rather than quality. In his address to a national conference on education, the King also referred to the same point, indicating that school, community colleges and universities had been turning out people in great numbers, and called on educators to give more attention from now on to quality rather than quantity. He also warned that the whole society will be paying the price of poor educational quality since the graduates tend to offer no better education than they themselves had acquired. For this reason, the King urged educators to re-examine the educational system in Jordan with the purpose of discovering the defects and obstacle that tend to obstruct the introduction of reforms and the development of science and technology in a manner that can offer the best service to the nation.

Zionists exercise hold on Democrat hopefuls

By Claudia Wright

WASHINGTON — Middle Eastern issues have not yet become a focus for debate among the Democratic Party's presidential candidates, but in time they will. And almost alone among the new Democratic candidates, Michael Dukakis, governor of Massachusetts, had stood out as potentially open-minded on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Of Greek descent and Orthodox Christian religion, Dukakis has depended on the Greek-American community for his financial and political base. Politically, he has owed the Jewish community nothing, and has said next to nothing to attract them. Most of Dukakis' Democratic opponents are far more dependent and financially indebted to the Jewish community than he.

In these circumstances, Dukakis' recent choice of Madeline Albright as his chief foreign policy advisor appears inexplicable. Few in the Greek-American community are yet aware of Dukakis' choice of Albright or what she represents. But when that becomes known, she could threaten Dukakis' flow of funds and alienate the only solid base of support he has.

Dr. Albright has confirmed in an interview that she is Dukakis' "principal foreign policy advisor."

She said she "is the person who pulls people together" to advise Dukakis on specific foreign policy issues, draft his position papers, and prepare his public statements. A 50-year-old professor at the Georgetown University, Albright has long been a protege of Zbigniew Brzezinski, under whom she studied at Columbia University, in New York, between 1968 and 1976. Born in Czechoslovakia, Albright has long shared the ideology of her mentor, who was born in Poland. Her 1976 doctoral thesis at Columbia was entitled "The role of the press in political change: Czechoslovakia 1968." Her only publication since then is a similar study of the press in Poland between 1980 and 1981. Brzezinski wrote an introduction to the Polish study, calling it "timely and important."

By the time this was published in 1983, Albright and Brzezinski had returned to academic posts. But during the period she chronicles in Poland, Albright worked for Brzezinski, the national security advisor to President Carter. Albright was one of two women associates from Columbia Brzezinski brought on to the National Security Council staff. After she had finished her studies Albright was a legislative assistant to Sena-

tor Edmund Muskie of Maine for two years before moving to the White House.

In 1984 Albright was the foreign policy advisor to the Democratic presidential campaign of Walter Mondale. After he named congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro as his running-mate, Albright became her foreign policy advisor. She has had virtually no policy experience or contact with Greece, the homeland of Dukakis' parents and the ethnic heart of the Dukakis campaign.

Before Dukakis entered the presidential race when it seemed that New York Governor Mario Cuomo would be a candidate, Brzezinski made a concerted effort to become Cuomo's advisor — Cuomo responded by publicly spurning him. It is not known whether Dukakis feels the same toward Brzezinski, but with Albright as his advisor, he will find that Brzezinski will be the commanding force behind the shaping of his views. It is ironic that Dukakis should campaign on his record of success in office, and yet turn to two advisors who have been associated with all the major Democratic Party foreign policy failures of the past decade.

Albright's views on the Arab-Israeli issue are also bound to

bring Dukakis into conflict with the opinions of the Greek-American, as well as Arab-American communities. Brzezinski was intensely hostile to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the government of Syria.

Albright's role under Brzezinski was to maintain congressional support for White House foreign policy. This required cultivating the influential Zionist bloc inside Congress, and the Israel lobby group, AIPAC. An ardent Zionist, Albright appears already to have made up Dukakis' mind for him on Middle East issues. Asked what Dukakis thinks of proposals on the Palestine issue, Albright said "he is not for the formation of a Palestinian state." Asked whether Dukakis had said so publicly, Albright replied: "no, he hasn't." A recent visitor to Israel, Albright is directing the preparation of a Middle East policy paper for Dukakis, and it can be expected that Dukakis shortly will say what Albright thinks.

In the meantime, the campaign headquarters has issued a brief eight-paragraph statement by Dukakis entitled "Towards peace and security in the Middle East." This declares the three strategic interests of the U.S. in the region

to be: "guaranteeing the survival, security and well-being of Israel, minimizing the political and military influence of the Soviet Union and other forces hostile to the West, and ensuring that we and our allies have access to adequate oil supplies."

The statement makes no mention of the Arab states as anything but threats to Israel's existence and to the flow of oil to the U.S. and Europe. While critical of members of the U.N. Security Council for supplying arms to Iraq and Iran, the statement omits to mention Israeli arms sales to Iran, or Israel's role in violation of U.S. laws in the Iran arms scandal. The first two pledges the statement proposes to implement if Dukakis becomes president are to "strengthen strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel" and "maintain generous levels of economic and military assistance to Israel." The third pledge is to "oppose arms sales that would endanger the security of Israel." The only Arab-Israeli negotiations Dukakis says he will contemplate are "direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel aimed at resolving the Palestinian/West Bank issue within the framework of the Camp David accords."

Dukakis is currently viewed by the Jewish community as pro-Israel. He is unlikely to risk alienating Jewish support by adopting the more balanced Middle East policy positions that got Jesse Jackson's 1984 campaign into bitter controversy. But this policy statement and the Albright-Brzezinski appointment make a Zionist strait-jacket Dukakis will be obliged to wear for the rest of the campaign.

How flexible and open-minded might he be at the end, if he won? The people Dukakis already appears to have chosen to frame his foreign policy views blocked President Carter's early openness toward the Arab World. They would preclude any similar move on Dukakis' part. Albright is not only indebted to her patron Brzezinski. She is also close to Zionists like Congressman Stephen Solarz. A spokesman for his office confirms that Solarz and Albright know each other and have worked together. Brzezinski and Solarz would be candidates to become the secretary of state if Dukakis won. If that duo came to power, Dukakis would be as much of a figurehead in foreign policy as President Reagan. And Israel would still be pulling the strings — Arash News, Jeddah.

Discontent spreads in Aquino power base

By Robert H. Reid
The Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — Discontent with President Corazon Aquino's government, which triggered last month's armed mutiny, is spreading into the urban middle class, the base of her "people power" movement.

Disenchantment within the business community, intellectuals, and social activists is far below the open hostility displayed by groups within the military that staged the abortive coup on Aug. 28.

But criticism from moderates — who played a major role in the Feb. 25, 1986, ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos — resembles charges levelled by coup leader Col. Gregorio Honasan: Weak leadership, inept government, lack of national direction.

"I think what is happening today is that the moderates are, I hate to say, very restless," said Raul Concepcion, a prominent businessman whose twin brother, Jose, is Mrs. Aquino's trade secretary.

"This is not only true of the cause-oriented (social activist) groups, but also to a certain extent in the business group. They would like to see dramatic change in government. They would like to see a strong and more decisive president," Concepcion said.

The prospect of military rule holds little appeal for the middle class. But Concepcion complained of problems such as reality, out of touch with reality, Communist insurgency, labour unrest, ineffective administration and graft and corruption — all points raised by Honasan.

Government officials acknowledge the problems but say they were to be expected as the new administration tries to rebuild democratic institutions after 20 years of authoritarian rule.

Mrs. Aquino's decision in March 1986 to fire thousands of elected officials from the previous administration created a "power vacuum" that extends from the presidential palace to remote villages.

Last week, senator Rani Mangipus said such confusion and instability were "growing pains" experienced by most countries that shook off authoritarian rule for democracy.

Mrs. Aquino has identified the centrist middle class as the group that she considers her primary base of support. Intellectuals, idealistic students and social activists formed the core of the "Cory crusaders" who took to the streets to protest Marcos' authoritarian rule.

Hundreds of thousands of them turned out in the streets in February 1986 to prevent pro-Marcos troops from crushing a mutiny, led by then-Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, which brought down Marcos' 20-year rule.

But in the months following the revolution, many observers believe "people power" has been squandered, never properly organised into a coherent political party or a mass movement that could join the president in campaigning for national goals.

Many of those same idealists who marched against Marcos now join demonstrations criticising the government for lack of progress on land reform or other social issues.

"Governing is not simply idealism and morality," wrote Art Borjal, president of the National Press Club and columnist for a pro-government publication, The

Philippine Star. "The people need to feel that they are a part of the government and that services extended by the state are for them."

Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani, sister of Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos and one of the first senior diplomats to break with Marcos, said the Aquino administration has failed to transform its liberal, democratic principles into a detailed political philosophy.

"I think we moderate Filipinos need an ideology which can match the dedication of the ideology of the extreme right and extreme left," she said. "I think after the coup, somehow there has to be a realignment of forces and I think that realignment hasn't really come about yet."

Left-leaning members of the old "people power" coalition fear that realignment may give greater clout to the military and diminish chances for sweeping social reform, which Mrs. Aquino has promised but not yet delivered.

In an advertisement Saturday in the Philippine Daily Inquirer, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, which campaigned against Marcos, urged the government to rein in the military. It wants the government to "rethink its basic position in addressing the legitimate demands of people for a better life."

Even among Mrs. Aquino's supporters, a perception is emerging of an isolated presidency, out of touch with reality, limited in political skills, unrepresentative, ineffective administration and graft and corruption — all points raised by Honasan.

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Arab chemical arms capability counters Israeli nuclear threat

By Masha Hamilton
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israel is far ahead of the Arab states in its ability to develop nuclear weapons but trails behind in the field of chemical armaments, a high-ranking research institute said Monday in its annual report.

The study referred briefly to the case of Mordechai Vanunu, 32, a former nuclear technician charged with treason for revealing details of Israel's nuclear programme to the Sunday Times of London last year.

The study compiled and edited by former Israeli military intelligence chief Aharon Yariv gave the most authoritative glimpse to date of Israel's nuclear capacity.

"The Arab threat to employ chemical weapons of mass destruction is far more realistic than any nuclear threat against Israel," said the report by the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies based at Tel Aviv University.

"Israel in any case is far ahead of the Arab countries in terms of the capacity to achieve a military nuclear capacity," the report added.

Although the centre has published annual analyses on the military balance in the Middle East for four years, this is the first year it has included a section on unconventional weaponry.

The 462-page study was couched in cautious language and offered no figures about Israel's atomic programme. Israel has always maintained strict silence about its nuclear potential.

On the other hand, and in effect of its on-going nuclear effort, it has positioned itself to be capable of producing nuclear weapons in less time than it would take the Arab countries to do so," the report added.

"Israel's declared nuclear policy, frequently reiterated, holds

that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East — but also not the second," the study said.

Turning to chemical weapons, the report said: "Here, the principal Arab states are far advanced: They either possess, or can acquire, chemical weapons."

It noted that Egypt used chemical weapons against Yemen in the 1960s and said Israel began using chemical weapons in its seven-year-old war against Iran as early as 1983.

It said Syria had also "made considerable strides towards producing chemical weaponry" although it was backwards compared to other Arab states in terms of its nuclear potential.

"The Arab chemical warfare threat against Israel is a fact; it can only grow in the future," the report said. "It constitutes one form of Arab reply and counter-deterrent to Israel's nuclear weapons."

On the topic of terrorism, the report said there had been a 30 per cent decline in attacks in Israel and its occupied territories from 1985 to 1986.

It attributed this in part to an increase in the number of soldiers and security agents based in the West Bank following the withdrawal of the bulk of Israeli forces from Lebanon in June 1985.

Iraq during the U.S. effort to bargain for the release of hostages held by Iranian-backed terrorists in Lebanon. The TOW, with a warhead six inches in diameter, can be fired at targets up to two miles away.

Industry experts acknowledge that in some cases, tankers could face mortal danger from even small missiles.

"I hate to be on a gasoline tanker if a missile hit an empty compartment," one said. Such a compartment, he explained, might contain an explosive mixture of gasoline fumes and air, and even a small missile might set it off. Some gasoline is still being shipped through the Gulf, he said, although most tankers transport crude

Of Places and People

By Nicola A. Ziadeh

A CHANGE of some magnitude took place after the British occupation. Major MacLaren was appointed (military) governor of the Jenin sub-district. His office was housed in the fairly huge building which had been the government hospital. When he arrived at his office at 8 a.m., the sentry presented arms to him. At about 10 he walked to his house, which had been the German military hospital, for his morning coffee. It was just a short walk. A police force was left in the town. Besides, there was a camp for Indian soldiers, somewhere near the railway station. The unit was composed of Sikhs. That was my first contact with Indians. We kids often went out towards the camp. Many a time we were entertained to tea by the officers.

More importantly some food-stuffs, which had hardly been seen earlier, appeared in the market: flour, sugar and (Indian) rice were rationed, but were available. Tea could now be purchased. An equally valuable commodity was kerosene. Now people could have lamps, instead of the older olive-oil lamps. Such things were real luxuries then.

My mother lost her job when the Germans, with the Turks, pulled out. But she made use of her experience and opened a small laundry for the Indian officers. She brought some of the local women who had worked with her at the (German) hospital. Things seemed to be going well for us. But the project was short-lived. The army command installed a proper laundry for its (Indian) officers.

During the times she worked at the German hospital, mother, because she received a comparative high pay, managed to buy few gold pieces. This was the only way of saving. Now she began to sell them to support us. One of our treasures, which we had carried with us from Damascus, was a beautiful Persian rug. Mother had treasured it. But now it was its turn to be sold. It was bought by a Captain Black for fifteen Egyptian pounds. This was, by the way, the currency introduced into Palestine by the military administration. And although a civil administration was intro-

Jenin under the new regime

useful language and literary background. Sometimes mother would ask me to read parts of those works to her and her friends. I obliged because it interested me to an end.

The school opened and the teachers as well as the pupils were of a most colourful collection. Practically any one who could read, or who had been a teacher of sort, was hired to do the job. The pupils were of a variety of ages and backgrounds. The situation improved somehow later. During the two academic years (1919-20 and 1920-21) the situation improved somehow. A new headmaster, Maurice Khabbaz, came then. But he was in uniform. He had been with the army, and had been discharged. This took place

about a year later when he left Jenin for a few days; but when he returned he had a fine suit and a turban (fez) on.

The fact that he had been in the army was evident in the discipline he introduced in the school. Besides him, two other teachers had some influence on me. Shaikh Said Mar'i, whose classes on Koran and Islamic religious instructions I attended regularly. It was he who introduced me to Koran reading and learning some verses by heart. The other was Mustafa Said, who taught us Arabic. In all honesty I was not impressed by the others, although I still remember their names — every one of them.

But I began to feel some responsibility towards my mother

and brothers and sister. So I looked for work. Before the school opened I helped, for about two months washing up at the officers' mess, for five piasters a day. But what I had now was something more permanent. The first opportunity I had was to become a telephone operator.

I was doing very well at school, and the headmaster thought I should go to the Men's Elementary Training College (later the Arab College) at Jerusalem. He worked hard. My age was, again against me. No pupil could be admitted to the entrance examination before the age of fifteen. I would be only thirteen and seven months.

Support to the headmaster came from Mr. Arif (later Pasha) Al-Arif. He was appointed assistant to the governor of Jenin in the summer of 1920. He was an educated person, and was respected by Mr. MacLaren, who had been discharged, and had dubbed a civilian suit but kept his post at Jenin. He wrote a letter to the education authorities supporting the recommendation of the headmaster, asking that I should be given the opportunity to sit for the examination. Besides, he arranged for a document to be produced locally upgrading my age. On July 6 and 7, 1921 I sat for the entrance examination at the college. I must have done well, for I was admitted, although the principal and the teachers could not have been deceived about my age.

In the summer of 1920 the eldest son of Qasim Abdul Hadi, Wahid, was accidentally killed when King Faisal was ordered by the French out of Damascus. That was the first occasion for me to attend a burial of such a magnitude.

Shortly afterwards another son of Qasim, who had been in the service of the Ottoman government, Ruhî, returned to Jenin. He was later appointed as assistant to the governor of Jerusalem. That was news for Jenin. (Ruhî Bey later became assistant chief secretary to the government of Palestine).

One of my classmates, about 16 years old then, was, by the way, appointed postman. In 1944 I was in Jenin. I enquired about old classmates, and found out that Ahmad, after twenty three years, had become the post master of Jenin!



Indian troops (the Jodhpore and Mysore Lancers) enter Haifa, Sept. 23, 1918.

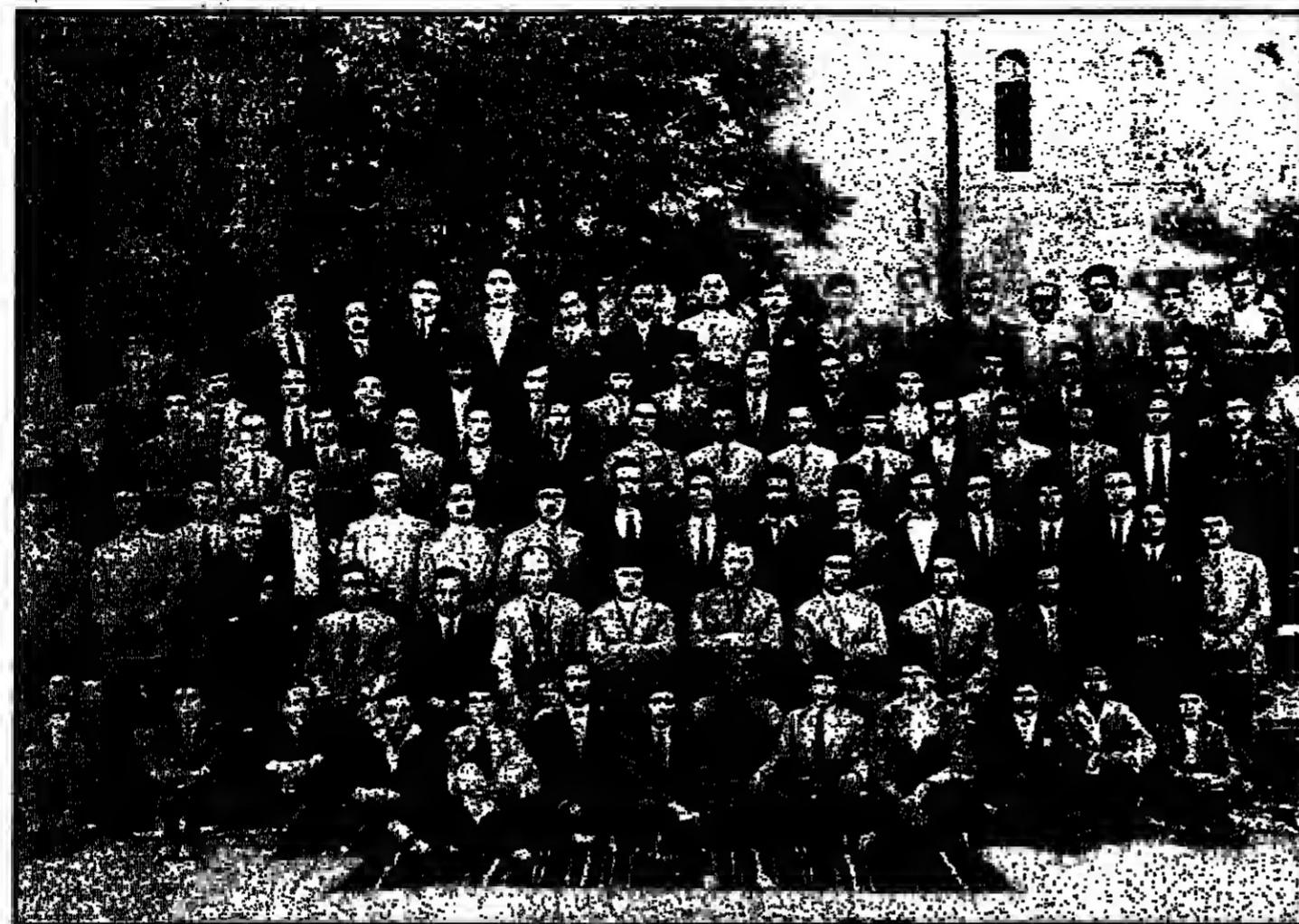
About the writer

Nicola A. Ziadeh, the son of Abd Ziadeh and Layla Shurrush (Rihami), both of Nazareth, was born at Damascus on Dec. 2, 1907, where his father worked for the Hijaz Railway. He remained with his mother, sister and two brothers to Nazareth early in 1916, following the death of his father. He subsequently lived at Nazareth, Tulkarem and Jenin till 1921 when he joined the Men's Elementary Training (later the Arab) College in Jerusalem. In 1924 he received its diploma, and went into the teaching profession at government schools at Acre (preceded by a year at Tarshih) till 1935. In 1935 he earned a scholarship from the Department of Education, Palestine, to read history at University College, at the University of London, graduating in 1939 (B.A. Hons.).

On returning to Palestine he joined the faculties of the Rasidiyah and the Arab Colleges, Jerusalem, where he taught history (and geography for some time) till 1947. Armed with a leave with pay from the Department of Education and a British Council Bursary, he went that year to England to work for his doctorate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London). He received the degree in 1950, in Islamic history. In 1949 he joined the Department of History at the American University of Beirut, where he served the cause of learning till 1973, when he became Professor Emeritus. During that period he spent two years as visiting professor at Harvard University (1956-7 and 1962-3); he was also a visiting professor at



Kuwait University and at Aligarh Muslim University (India). Since 1973 he has spent two years at the University of Jordan, three years at the Lebanese University and has been supervising doctoral theses in Arab history for St. Joseph University (Beirut). Nicola Ziadeh has travelled widely in the Arab and Muslim World from Nigeria to Central Asia and from North Africa to the Arab Gulf. He has written numerous books on Arab and Islamic history and civilization, and has prepared about 1400 radio scripts, both in Arabic and English, for various services. In today's Jordan Times, on his 79th birthday, Dr. Ziadeh begins a series of articles on places where he spent his childhood and youth years, remembering people's habits and way of life then, and painting with words towns and homes in turn of the century's Greater Syria - Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan.



Staff and students of the Arab College at its old premises, Bab Al Zahirah (Herod's Gate), Jerusalem, 1930. The highest Palestinian educational institution in the country, the Arab College was distin-

guished for its stringent admissions requirements and for its equal emphasis on both the Islamic-Arab heritage and the Western classical and liberal traditions.

How the Bofors scandal was busted

Swedish customs officers have spent nearly three years untangling the trail of suspected explosives smuggling, which began with Bofors. Kevin Donee uncovers their investigation, which has produced startling evidence of wide cartel activities in the European military explosives industry.

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish customs investigation into smuggling by the Nobel Industries group and its subsidiary Bofors, which has uncovered startling evidence of far-reaching cartel activities in the European military explosives industry, began modestly enough with an inquiry from the West German customs in October 1984.

German suspicions were aroused, when on two occasions, truckloads of wagons from Bofors, ostensibly bound for a final destination in Austria, actually spent only 1-2 days parked on the Austrian side of the border near Passau. They were loaded with 80,000 kg of the explosive PETN, used in detonating and priming compositions, as a base charge in anti-aircraft shells, and mixed with TNT in mines, bombs and torpedoes.

Following the brief halt at the Austrian border, the wagons went to a small port near Hamburg and the explosives were loaded on to ships bound for Syria, an end-user country forbidden under the terms of Sweden's sweeping arms export regulations.

After two and a half years of painstaking investigations — including 29 raids on the offices of Bofors Nobelkrut, the company's explosives division, and the offices of a Swedish arms dealer in southern Sweden — the customs investigators uncovered a tangled trail of suspected explosives smuggling, most often with Iran as the final buyer.

The investigation culminated at the end of May with indictment for gross smuggling of Mr. Mats Lundberg, former marketing director of Nobel Kemi, which includes the Nobelkrut explosives division. Also indicted was Mr. Karl-Erik Schmitz, owner of Scandinavian Commodity, who has admitted being intimately involved in supplying arms and explosives to Iran.

The Bofors papers seized by Swedish customs have disclosed much more than the suspected smuggling, however. They reveal the intimate commercial links forged by the Swedish explosives producer with its ostensible competitors in Western Europe.

Key sections of the 6,000 page investigation were passed to the Swedish competition authorities, NO (Naringsfrihetsombudsman) earlier this summer triggering an immediate cartel probe into Bofors.

orders received by club members.

Several of the famed companies declined to comment on the allegations. Mr. Hans Bjoerregaard, chief executive of Dyno, said his company had been called to a meeting with the Norwegian competition authorities, but said "Dyno is not a member of any pentyl (PETN) club. I am not aware that there is such a club."

A spokesman for PRB denied knowledge of a cartel agreement on fixing prices or dividing market sectors, while Mr. Rene Palud, Manager of SSE, said there were regular contacts between producers within organisations such as CEFIC, the Brussels-based Council of European Chemical Associations.

The companies met unofficially to discuss "certain problems," he said, and there was an exchange of technical information, but he declined to make any comment on the mention of SSE in the Stockholm statements.

ICL's chief press officer, Mr. Derek Dewey-Leader, said: "We cannot comment on these documents which we have not seen. All we can do is reinforce ICL's position on such matters, which has been made clear to company employees on several occasions. That policy is that they should not be involved in any activity of this kind."

Last year ICL was one of a group of international chemicals companies that were fined a total of £35 million (US \$56.6 million) by the European Commission for running a price-fixing cartel in polypropylene. It said then that it had issued a new code of conduct to all relevant employees in 1984, when the Commission's investigations began, reaffirming its policy requirement that its business be conducted in full compliance with all competition laws.

The NO report includes key sections of the usually hand-written meeting notes made by the Bofors executives.

The NO report then quotes directly from Mr. Lundberg's testimony: "In addition it happens that outside the official proceedings there is a group that meets for commercial interest. Then of course it is unavoidable that we swap business chat between us."

The NO memorandum says that an examination of the Bofors reports shows evidence of a series of consultations and decisions which indicate that the clubs worked like cartels. "The suppliers involved take joint decisions on price fixing and market sharing." The seized Bofors papers, the NO memorandum says, show the members dividing up

give the price level. I indicated that we saw a possibility to offer a high price in return for taking part and sharing."

A Bofors report on a meeting of the pentyl club, in Geneva on March 19, 1982 includes details of prices offered by various of the producers different markets. It then concludes by listing the decisions taken:

1- Next meeting will report on: Contracted work on hand for 1982; expected work for 1982.

2- The group will decide who will get new orders on the basis of these figures.

3- All inquiries over 10 tons will be a subject for consultation.

4- Next meeting 25/5 (arrival 24/5) in Nice.

At the Nice meeting discussions take place on dividing up certain markets. The seized Bofors report includes:

— Future: Bofors. We want East Europe, including Yugoslavia. We will leave Greece and Portugal to the others.

— Biaggi (Dinamite): Italy most important, wants exclusive rights there, refrains from exports totally.

— SNPE: France alone. Has had 15-20 tons exports per year and needs this in future. If he gets Argentina he is satisfied."

The Bofors report concludes: "Decisions: East Europe for Bofors. SNPE leaves Italy and Greece and leaves Cameo in Portugal. Guy wants Argentina. If he gets it he can give it partly to us others. Leaves East Europe, Morocco and Algeria. Bofors gets only Scandinavia and East Europe and part of Italy. Biaggi refrains from all exports."

The Swiss producer is said to be not in France, East Europe and Scandinavia, but in Peru, Greece, Portugal, Mexico and Algeria.

Another report deals with a meeting in Copenhagen on October 11, 1984 at which export products are decided for certain products within and outside Europe. The Bofors paper says:

"Exports prices maintained, ie SwFr7.25, Europe, SwFr6.65 outside Europe. Market sharing arrangements maintained without alteration."

At a meeting of the EASSP club in Oslo on October 6, 1983 decisions are taken on target prices that should be aimed at for certain products. The Bofors paper includes the following paragraphs:

"Prices: Comp B: Dyno sold I6 to FEV for DM15.75 ex works. We reported 60 tons for DM15.75 (did not mention Italy). DM16 is kept as target price."

Humour comes from laughing

By Rolf Degen

IT seems to go without saying that people laugh because they find something funny, just like a steam engine whistles when the pressure rises. But since human beings cannot only be interpreted in mechanical terms, the exact opposite can also be true.

According to the latest findings, people start to have a genuinely good time only when the corners of the mouth break into a grin.

This glimpse into the mechanics of humour has been provided by experiments conducted by social psychologist Dr. Fritz Strack, Mannheim University, and forced to withdraw from the cartels on the direct order of Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former ICL chairman.

The Bofors report on club meetings from February 10, 1984 says:

"On instruction of the mid for ICL, Harvey-Jones, ICL officials are not allowed to take part in the meeting that has just been held. If they are caught they will get the sack."

— Financial Times feature.

According to Strack, however, later research corroborating Darwin's theory is fraught with fundamental shortcomings. These experiments called on test persons to express their good mood in exaggerated fits of laughter or "swallow it" without laughing. These tests had shown that appropriate facial expressions intensify both a good mood and the physiological phenomena connected with it. It could well be, however, that those concerned were merely victims of their own imagination. In other words, convincing proof could only be obtained if the risorius could be manipulated without those laughing noticing it. To this end, Strack prepared a cunning trick. He hoodwinked his test persons into believing that they were taking part in experiments simulating the skills of physically handicapped persons. Completely misled the test persons, at Strack's command, stuck a pencil between their lips or teeth, and fulfilled various tasks. This set-up affects the risorius in two fundamentally different ways. If one holds a pencil between one's lips, the orbicular muscle contracts, thus blocking the risorius. If a pencil is held between the teeth, on the other hand, the risorius and the zygomaticus muscle become tense, suggesting a suppressed smile. With a pencil between their lips, their teeth, or in their hand, the test persons were also presented with some funny drawings and asked to say how amusing they found them to be. The assessments proved that a person's sense of humour depends, among other things, on the tension of the risorius. Conditioned by their lips, the test persons found the cartoons less amusing when holding a pencil in their hand. Those holding the pencil between their teeth, however, thought the same cartoons were "hilarious." These findings, which met with a lively response at a recent psychologists' congress in the United States, corroborate Darwin's theory that facial features intensify original feelings without the conscious being involved. — The German Research Service, Bonn.

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McEnroe moves into U.S. Open quarterfinals without tantrums

NEW YORK (Agencies) — In a fireworks-free match, John McEnroe advanced to the U.S. Open quarterfinals Monday with a straight sets 6-4, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3 victory over Andres Gomez.

McEnroe drew one warning for slamming his racket in the second set but it fell far short from the explosion Saturday that resulted in \$17,000 in fines and a two-month suspension.

That unpleasantness remained in McEnroe's mind as he played Gomez, the No. 9 seed.

"I go out every match of my life trying not to let that happen," McEnroe said, seeded No. 8. "I wish it did not happen. If the guy had done a good job officiating, it would not have. He didn't. They made the mistake and I'm in a bad position."

McEnroe said he had not decided what to do about appealing the penalties he accumulated for his outburst during the match against Slobodan Zivojinovic.

"I haven't had enough time," he said. "I have to wait until the end of the tournament to weigh my options. I'm concentrating on other things right now."

Those things include the impending birth of his second child. His wife, Tatum O'Neal, is expecting soon.

"At this stage, the damage is done. The most important thing is not to let it affect my tennis. I have to play my best and weigh my options afterwards."

McEnroe, Lendl to clash
McEnroe meets No. 1 seed Ivan Lendl in the quarterfinals and he noted the pending suspen-

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Applications should be submitted at the Jordan University of Science and Technology Campus not later than Sunday the 11th of October 1987, or mailed to the following address:

The Secretary,
Tender Committee,
Jordan University of Science and Technology,
Irbid,
Jordan.

Telex: 55544 JUST JO

Czechs aim for a draw to stay in European soccer competition

faulted twice in a row and that changed the whole match."

After that break, Gilbert took the third set to a tiebreak, this time winning 7-4, and as the four-hour 17-minute match wore on the American got stronger Becker faded.

"I was tired. I had very tough matches the whole week," Becker said.

In the last two sets, Gilbert served and passed perhaps better than he ever has while Becker kept returning into the net.

"I started serving to his forehand and his forehand kind of evaded him," Gilbert said.

Gilbert raced through the last set, breaking the West German in the second and fourth games, while Becker looked as if he had already given up. But Gilbert gave a lot of credit to the crowd for getting him pumped up.

"I was dead tired in the fourth set and then the crowd really got behind me. It was the greatest feeling in the world. I started playing my best tennis. It was really inspiring," said Gilbert, ranked 15th in the world.

Jimmy Connors, the sixth seed and the only man to win the U.S. Open on three different surfaces, looked like his old self in disposing of Henri Leconte 6-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Despite playing on an extremely sore right foot, Connors put on a show making wild game saving volleys at the net and chasing down what looked like sure Leconte winners to the delight of the Parisian New York crowd and often to the disbelief of the 11th-seeded Frenchman.

Becker tumbles out
Meanwhile, Boris Becker blew a two-set lead and crumbled in the fifth set as 13th seed Brad Gilbert ousted the two-time Wimbledon champion in the quarter-finals 2-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

After one set, Becker looked like he had an easy match on his hands.

Becker, seeded fourth, won a second set tiebreak 7-4 and was up a break in the third when everything turned round.

"I had it 3-1 and the match was almost finished," Becker said.

"But in the next game I double-

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Aga Khan signs new jockey

PARIS (R) — The Aga Khan has chosen 19-year-old Dominique Boeuf to replace Yves Saint-Martin, who is retiring at the end of the season, as his stable jockey. The Aga Khan's office said in a statement on Tuesday he would complete the signing of Boeuf, France's leading apprentice last year, in the next few days. It said that despite his youth, Boeuf had already displayed "professionalism and talent." Yves Saint-Martin, 46, announced his surprise decision to retire earlier this summer.

Scotland to stage junior world cup

GLASGOW, Scotland (AP) — Scotland will stage the 1989 Under-17 World Cup Soccer Tournament, Dr. Joao Havelange, president of the sport's world governing body, FIFA, announced Tuesday. The biennial event, held in China in 1985 and Canada this year, also is to be renamed from under-16 as many of the players who take part are 16 years old. Sixteen nations will contest the finals, including Scotland, which qualifies automatically as host. Previous winners were Nigeria and the Soviet Union.

Bulgarian takes weightlifting gold

OSTRAVA, Czechoslovakia (R) — Stefan Topurov of Bulgaria maintained his country's perfect record when he won the 60-kg category at the World Weightlifting Championships on Monday. Topurov swept all three gold medals in his class after an exciting battle with Russians Yuric Sarkisian and Oxen Mirzoian, second and third respectively. He snatched 140 kg and clean and jerked 175 in claiming the third overall title for Bulgaria following triumphs in the 52-kg and 56-kg divisions.

The Finns are a rough and combative team, struggling from the first to the last minute whatever the score," he said.

"But we intend to keep alive our hopes of advancing to the final rounds of the championship, which means getting a draw at least."

Midfielder Pasi Rautainen wins back his place in the injury-hit Finnish squad after an absence of 16 months following injuries to four players, Kari Ukkonen, Esa Pelonen, Pasi Taurainen and Mika Lippinen.

Rautainen did all right at practice and I expect to see him play in at least part of tomorrow's game," manager Martti Kuusela said.

"Czechoslovakia is a good side but in a sense we hold the balance in the group and we could play a decisive role against them," Kuusela said. "Grabbing just a point may wreck their dreams."

Kuusela, who is retiring after this match following six seasons as manager, added: "The result is not only important to me personally but to Finnish soccer as a whole."

"We must do well in matches like this if we mean to assert ourselves in international competition."

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Kenyan world 800 metres champion Billy Konchellah tops the bill at the Munich International Athletics meeting on Wednesday when he attempts to break Sebastian Coe's world record over the distance.

Konchellah is among five gold medallists from the world cham-

pionships which closed in Rome on Sunday who will be taking part in the meeting.

One of five African track athletes to win in Rome, Konchellah told organisers he would bring his own pacemaker as he attacks Briton Coe's six-year-old record of one minute 41.73 seconds.

Injuries have also plagued Norway, who are one point ahead of Iceland. Both teams field a mixture of professionals and amateurs.

REYKJAVIK (R) — Iceland faces Norway in the European Soccer Championship on Wednesday without two of their strongest players and spirits low three months after a 6-0 debacle against East Germany.

Asger Sigurvinsson and Arniur Gudjonsson are both injured and will be absent from the Iceland team who have so far gleaned only two points from their five group three matches.

The Soviet Union are securely placed at the top of the section and almost certain to qualify for next year's finals, so the match

Low expectations for Iceland soccer team against Norway

Iceland's coach Sigfried Held, a former West German player, has been criticised by the newspapers here because, they said, he spent little time in Iceland during the summer season. Some players, however, have come to his defence.

Market research I did assumed

West Germany, England in for a soccer showdown

Both countries have good reason for ensuring there is no outbreak of violence in Dusseldorf.

English officials fear it could lead to the national team becoming an international outcast too while West Germany is keen to show it will be well able to cope with the growing problem of hooliganism at next year's championship.

Any match between the two arch-rivals is an intense affair with memories going back to their extra time thrillers in the 1966 and 1970 world cups.

England controversially won

the final the first time thanks to a goal from Geoff Hurst which, to this day, no West German believes crossed the line. West Germany took revenge four years later, coming from two down to reach the semifinals.

The two nations are anxious for a trial of strength in the run-up to next summer's tournament where both are almost certain to start among the title favourites.

World Cup finalists West Germany have the advantage of hosting the championship while England have probably their best side in more than 15 years.

But the events off the field could well overshadow the match itself. English clubs have been banned from international competition since the Heysel Stadium riot in 1985 when Liverpool fans were blamed for the deaths of 39

in Italy and France respectively, to

FIFA backs continuation of separate British soccer teams

GLASGOW (R) — Joao Havelange, International Football Federation (FIFA) president, said on Tuesday there was no prospect of Britain's four international sides,

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, being merged into one.

Havelange said there had been an African proposal that Britain's four sides should lose their autonomy and become one team but there was no prospect of this happening.

Market research I did assumed

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The PHILADELPHIA SINGERS, a mixed-voice choral group, will have its first rehearsal Wed. Sept. 6, 7:30-9:30, in the Haya Arts Center Theater.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6570/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3117/22	Canadian dollar
	1.7925/35	West German marks
	2.0186/90	Dutch guilders
	1.4845/55	Swiss francs
	37.24/27	Belgian francs
	5.9950/6.0000	French francs
	1297/1298	Italian lira
	141.78/88	Japanese yen
	6.3180/3230	Swedish crowns
	6.5820/70	Norwegian crowns
	6.9100/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	462.00/462.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares drifted lower in late trading to stand mixed after Wall Street returned from the labor day weekend in sombre mood in last Friday's surprise ½ point increase in the U.S. discount rate, dealers said.

News of Bowater's £89 million rights issue and disappointing half-year results from British Aerospace, also dented sentiment here. Dealers said that although there has been a slight upturn in volume, business remains lacklustre.

Operators feel the outlook for equities remains steady, helped by a more relaxed attitude to U.K. interest rates and inflation. At 1421 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 3.5 up at 2,287.1.

The FTSE index had reached a high of 2,295.2 at 0947 GMT, buoyed by steady sterling, firmer government bonds and a higher close on the Tokyo exchange after recent sharp falls.

Dealers said last week's comments by U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson on U.K. interest rates and inflation were also underpinning sentiment. Lawson said he saw last month's one point rise in base rates to 10 per cent as sufficient and saw inflation below four per cent by the year-end.

One dealer said: "If the U.S. trade figures (due out on Friday) are bad and the dollar continues to fall then nobody can rule out another rise in U.S. interest rates."

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Unless you take an impersonal, objective stance, you may get your feelings hurt or feel you are being imposed upon. Try to keep your thoughts clear and orderly.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Do as much as possible to remove the causes of pressure you've been under. Be more understanding of your mate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Conditions are not favorable to reconciliations with friends today. Use tact and politeness to achieve your goals.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Follow the directives of those in charge. A prominent person may seem in a bad mood, but is under a lot of pressure.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be sure that the trip you're considering is really necessary. Take it easy and get some rest tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't impose your worries on those around you — try to avoid a big argument. Be sure of all the facts before making a deal.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may find it difficult to improve your status in your neighborhood. Another day would be much better for this.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Work harmoniously with others, even though there's a lot of tension in the air. Do you best control your temper.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't try to be the life of the party today, you'll never pull it off. Save your talents for a better situation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Have a quiet talk with your family, and sort out the details of the situation. Have no guests in tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure to use clear, concise language when writing letters. Be alert; someone around you may cause an accident.

ARQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A new enterprise could go in any direction, so observe carefully before making decisions. Get advice.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make a point of arriving on time for any appointments. Tardiness could be expensive. Stay alert while driving.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she may be prone to adopting the opinions of others, so help him or her to avoid this tendency. Your child has a highly developed artistic ability, and could combine this with a fine business sense to become very successful if you teach him or her to be objective.

THE Daily Crossword

by Evelyn Banchoff

ACROSS

1 Large ring

15 Volcanic rock

16 City

18 Land near

20 Corals

14 Bay of Naples

15 Island

16 Baseball name

17 Pub drink

18 Money plants

19 Frolic

20 Speaks frankly

22 Baker's need

23 New Guinea

24 Port

25 Call a cab

26 Snaps

27 Foolish

28 Chop

35 Maturing

agent

36 City near

Phoenix

37 Lamp

38 Floor covering

39 Eats

40 Corpulent

41 Stay informed

42 Pecks

44 Literary

initials

45 Unit of sound

46 Gravity

47 Small bird

48 Denube feeder

49 Kinda

50 Discuss

51 Feudal lord

52 Ladies

53 Beer

54 Ingredient

55 Duty, and

56 Others

57 Live

58 Remains in

printing

59 Gauze-like

material

60 Folia

61 Make — for

62 Harry to

63 Deteriorating

64 P. department

65 Baboon

66 Angling gear

67 Centrif

68 Silver salmon

69 Mex. boy

70 Vicuñas

71 Egyptian

72 Food delicacy

73 Savant

74 Eggplant

75 Cattail

76 Neighbor of

Heron

77 Sooty

78 Sp. pot

79 Conspire with

80 Ignore

81 Claw

82 Once —

83 Time

84 Steal

85 Angling gear

86 Baboon

87 Gauze-like

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Heron

105 Sooty

106 Sp. pot

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135 Harry to

136 Deteriorating

137 P. department

138 Baboon

139 Gauze-like

140 Material

141 Folia

Aquino 'may consider' using emergency powers

Laurel hints at closer Soviet ties

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino said she was summoning the top-level Council of State to discuss the national security situation and a senior aide said on Tuesday she may consider using emergency powers to quell threats to her government.

"That's a possibility. It's up to congress," presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told reporters when asked Mrs. Aquino's reaction to a Senate proposal that she consider emergency measures to cope with threats from right-wing groups and leftist rebels.

Mrs. Aquino, talking to reporters, said she would call a meeting of the Council of State, a high-level presidential advisory body, in the wake of last month's attempted military coup in which 53 people were killed. She did not say when it would meet.

Mr. Arroyo did not define the extent of the emergency powers Mrs. Aquino might invoke. Sen. Neptali Gonzales of Mrs. Aquino's ruling party had said they should stop short of declaring martial law.

Under the constitution, presidential use of emergency powers would require authority from the two-chamber congress, where Mrs. Aquino's "People Power" Coalition holds strong majorities.

The constitution also gives congress authority to prescribe a specific period within which a president may use emergency powers.

"The need for extraordinary powers to enable the president to cope with the emergency is both

prudent and wise and impressed with urgency," Sen. Gonzales said in a senate speech.

Mr. Arroyo and Presidential Legal Counsel Teodoro Locsin, two of Mrs. Aquino's closest advisers who are under growing pressure to resign after the failed Aug. 28 coup, were to submit to questioning in the lower house of congress later in the day.

The two ministers, who are accused of being anti-military, were expected to answer questions on their attitudes to the country's fragmented armed forces and the military's role in putting down last month's rebellion.

Political fall-out from the fifth and most serious revolt faced by Mrs. Aquino has continued to beset the 34-year-old president who on Tuesday attended a "peace mass" at Manila Cathedral.

Cardinal Jaime Sin, the leading churchman in the strongly Roman Catholic country, who urged renewed support for Mrs. Aquino "in the wake of the most serious crisis our government has undergone," called on Filipinos to work together to rebuild the country or face further chaos.

"We need this kind of 'People Power' for the recreation of our country," he said in a pastoral

statement.

He described the leaders of last month's uprising as "self-appointed saviors who seek to destroy our new house of freedom and newly-regained democratic institutions."

The military in Manila remained in a state of red alert after senior officers said further attacks by rebel troops were possible although the threat of another major coup attempt had waned.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel said on Tuesday that Manila, a U.S. ally, should consider seeking closer ties with the Soviet Union.

"Perhaps the time has come to weigh seriously possible political and economic benefits from increased trade with and financing technology from the USSR against (their) perceived national security implications," he said.

Mr. Laurel, who is also vice-president, also said in a speech to the senate that many Filipinos were critical of U.S. bases in the country.

"There has been a sharpening of the Philippine awareness of the bases as an affront to Philippine sovereignty and a source of nuclear danger and of many social ills," he said.

Half the 24 senate members last month filed a bill seeking to ban nuclear weapons in Philippine territory.

The United States maintains Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base, 80 kilometres north of Manila. Left-wing groups accuse the United States of storing nuclear weapons there.

"We need this kind of 'People Power' for the recreation of our country," he said in a pastoral

Hong Kong reimposes ban on Spycatcher excerpts

HONG KONG (AP) — A temporary ban preventing this British colony's largest English-language newspaper from publishing excerpts of the controversial book *Spycatcher* was reinstated Tuesday.

A three-member court of appeals panel voted 2-1 to prohibit the South China Sunday Morning Post from continuing its publication of portions of the book by former British intelligence officer Peter Wright until the issue of a permanent ban is decided at a trial.

John Dux, editor-in-chief of the Post, said an appeal to the Privy Council was planned but that the newspaper would seek advice from its lawyers before taking action.

Publication of the book is banned in Britain, and the British government has sought to suppress publication in Australia and New Zealand.

The Sunday Post printed *Spycatcher* excerpts on July 26.

Head of Red Cross, Red Crescent Societies dies

GENEVA (R) — The president of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Enrique de la Mata, has died after a heart attack in Rome, his office said in a statement. Mr. De la Mata, 53, died on Sunday.

He was elected president of the league, which groups 145 national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world, in 1981, and was re-elected in 1985.

A lawyer by training, he had served as president of the Spanish Red Cross Society. His successor

Tigers make new demands on Sri Lanka peace pact

NEW DELHI (R) — Sri Lanka's biggest Tamil militant group, uneasy at the progress of a peace accord with Colombo, has demanded tough action by Indian peacekeeping troops against Tamil factions on the island.

In a message to Maj.-Gen. Harkirat Singh, who commands more than 7,000 Indian soldiers in north and east Sri Lanka, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) urged that the Indians:

"Can restraint be justified when the book is available ... when no secrets are left to be protected and the only live issue that remains is to deter others?" Jones asked.

Disarm four rival Tamil militant groups.

Disarm Home Guards recruited to defend villages of the majority Sinhalese community in four years of fighting between government forces and the Tamil separatists.

Reduce the number of Sri Lankan army camps in Tamil areas in the north and east.

The Tigers also complained that Sri Lankan police were recentering Tamil areas with the "convenience" of Indian troops and that Colombo was continuing Sinhalese colonisation in eastern Sri Lanka, which the Tamils claim as their homeland.

A referendum will be held under the July pact in the east to decide if it will merge with the overwhelmingly Tamil north in a semi-autonomous administration.

The memorandum was released by the Tigers in the south Indian city of Madras late on Monday and published by the Press Trust of India (PTI).

The Tigers organised a demonstration the same day against Indian troops in the northern Sri Lankan city of Jaffna.

Weekend battles between the Tigers and rival Tamils on the island killed four Tigers and four members of other groups.

The Tigers are also demanding a majority on a provisional vicinal council for the north and east.

That clearly was a suit preference signal asking for the lower of the other two unbid suits. So Koytchou dutifully led away from his king of clubs at trick two for his partner to ruff. Careful defense later netted the defenders a club and a diamond trick for down one.

At the other table South elected to double the four-heart opening and that became the final contract. South started with three rounds of spades, declarer ruffing. He crossed to dummy with the king of trumps to lead the jack of diamonds to the queen, king and ace. South returned a trump to cut down dummy's ruff. Declarer then proceeded to run trumps and North, afraid that declarer had some clubs, clung to that suit and stuffed diamonds. As a result, declarer ended up scoring his three remaining diamonds to land his contract.

Bridge is a strange game. And the higher the level, the stranger it seems to become!

Justice Minister Jean Gol said the rampage through Saint Gilles awaited 26 British soccer fans at the more modern Louvain Jail for triggering the riots at Saint Gilles and at the nearby Forest Prison on Sunday night.

The Britons are due in Belgium any day to face manslaughter charges arising from the 1985 Heysel Soccer Stadium riot in which 39 people died at the European Cup Final.

"It is pure sensationalism to talk of 'Hilton' or three-star con-

Venezuelan floods cause over 150 deaths

MARACAY, Venezuela (AP) —

Floodwaters swept away neighbourhoods and villages in northern Venezuela and triggered mudslides that buried dozens of home-bound beachgoers in their cars, authorities said Tuesday.

Officials said that in the city of Maracay, the largest in the devastated area, 150 bodies had been recovered, about 250 people were missing and 20,000 were left homeless by the flooding, Venezuela's worst in decades.

Authorities said about a half-dozen small towns between Maracay and the coast had been swept away by floodwaters on Sunday and Monday after the Limon and Delicia rivers overflowed their banks following heavy rains.

There was no word on how many people died in the small towns or on the mountain highway that links Maracay with beach resorts.

Rescue teams searched Tues-

day for survivors on the beach

highway and in mud-drenched northern neighbourhoods of Maracay, the nation's fifth-largest city about 85 kilometres south west of Caracas.

"It's horrible what happened.

There are many buried vehicles

with many people inside them,

probably dead," said an unidentified woman rescued from the highway near the Ocumare Beach resort, speaking in a television interview.

Survivors said the highway was jammed with cars Sunday evening when mud and rock rained down from nearby hills. They said most people had abandoned their vehicles, but some were trapped.

"In a short period of time,

many sections of the highway

disappeared and numerous

bridges were destroyed and people trapped," another survivor said on television.

Military officials said Civil Defence Forces, police and firefighters had been mobilised to rescue people stranded on the highway.

A navy boat evacuated some of the 3,000 vacationers who had been stranded at Ocumare to nearby Puerto Cabello.

Julian Garcia, president of the State Legislature, called the floodwaters "devastating mighty torrent."

Civil Defence officials said 150

flood victims were in Maracay's morgue and up to 250 city residents were missing.

President Jaime Lusinchi, who called the flooding a "cosmic tragedy," said the Limon River had risen at five times the normal rate during the rainy season.

In some parts of Maracay, the state capital of 500,000 people, roofs were submerged before floodwaters began to subside Monday afternoon.

The group said the Chinese

worst classifications in terms of

danger to the public.

It said 1986 mishaps included a leak of 141,000 gallons (\$30,000 litres) of radioactive water from a spent fuel facility at the Hatch Reactor in Barley, Georgia, and a burst steam pipe that caused the scalding deaths of four men at America's 100 nuclear plants.

It said the mishaps — about the same number as in 1985 — ranged from accidents and near-

accidents to inept management and occurred almost daily at America's 100 nuclear plants.

"The study makes clear that an accident as serious as Chernobyl can happen here," said Ken Bossong, director of Public Citizen's Critical Mass Energy Project.

He referred to the explosion and fire at a Soviet plant at Chernobyl in April 1986 which caused at least 31 deaths and sent radiation over a wide portion of Europe.

The Public Citizen report, based on official records of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and other sources, said the NRC had classified more than 150 mishaps as either "severity level 1" or "severity level 2," the

worst classification in terms of

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